

UNIVERSITY OF  
ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

HARMONY HOUSE

**REF**

ARCHIVES  
LE  
3  
A634  
S367  
1990  
c.2



EX LIBRIS  
UNIVERSITATIS  
ALBERTÆNSIS

---





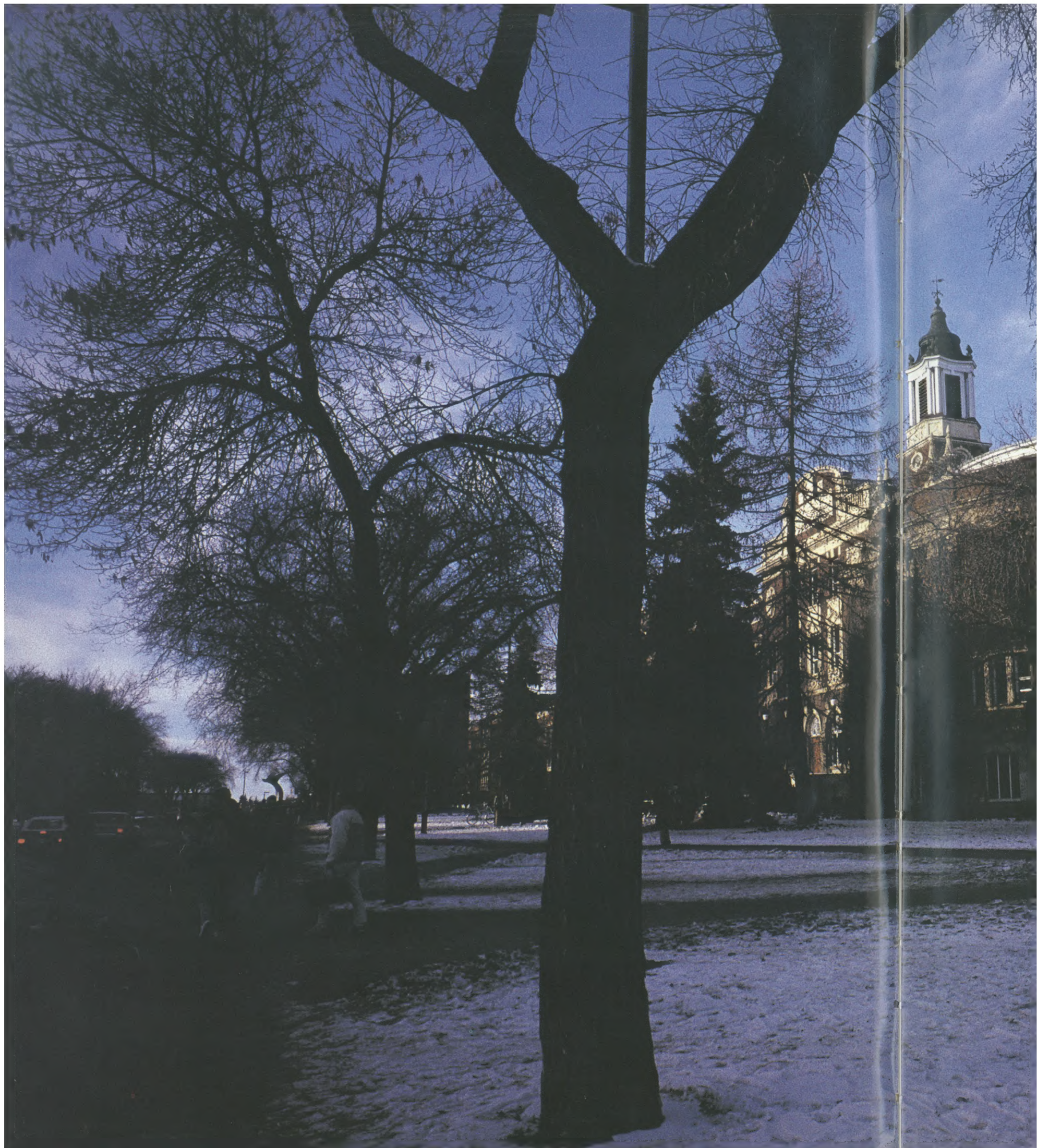


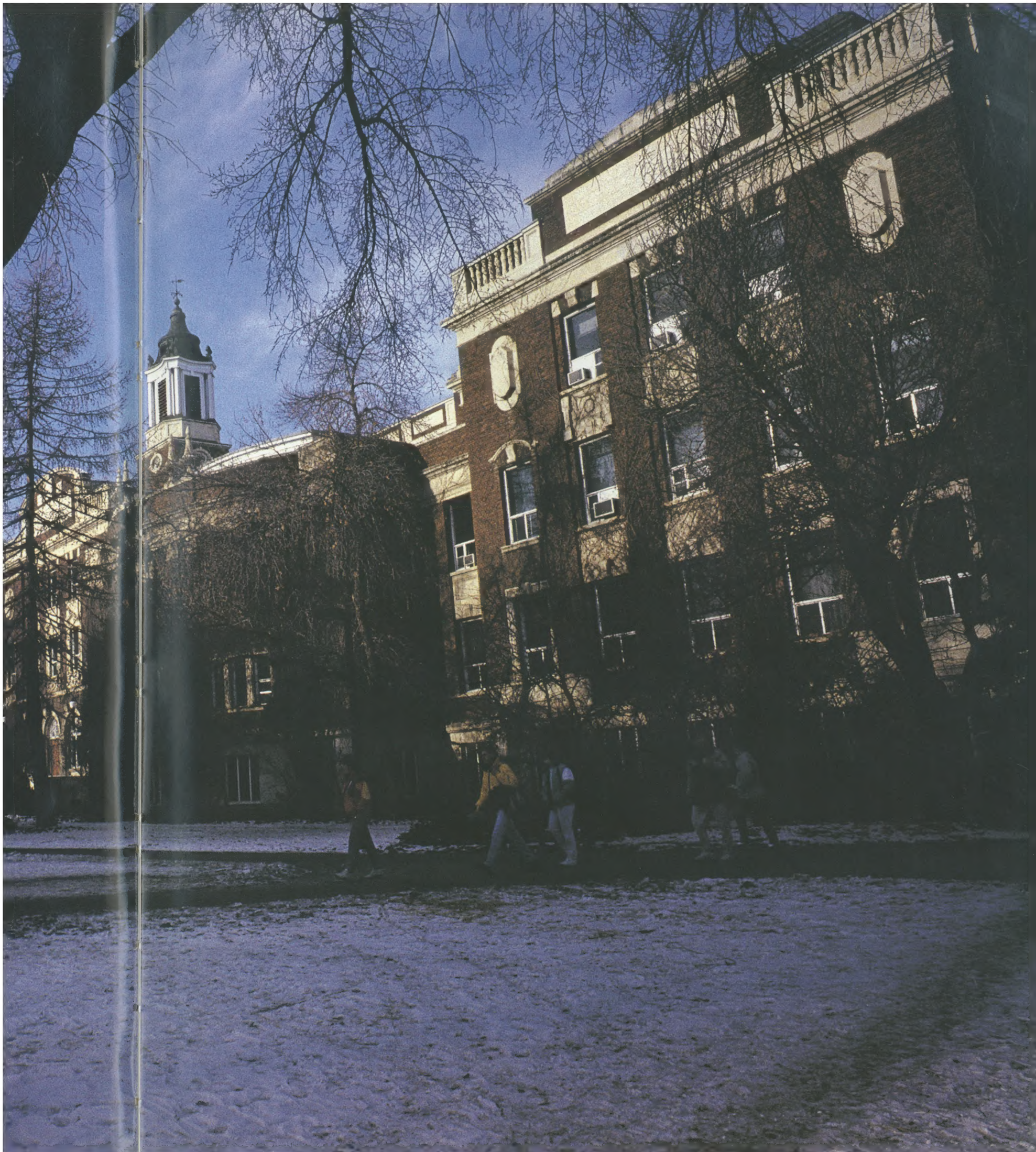
*Athabasca Hall, 1911*

*We were a small, light-hearted company, hardly more than a score of us; and all of us were young. We lived in a clearing in the poplar bush on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River. On the sloping sides of the great valley and on the flats below the coyotes barked and howled at night, but on top of the bank we taught mathematics and physics, Greek and history, English Literature, and biology. Along with some four hundred students and two red brick buildings, we were the University of Alberta; and we felt sure that the future belonged to us, not to the coyotes.*

R.K. Gordon

"University Beginnings in Alberta," *New Trail*, Spring, 1952

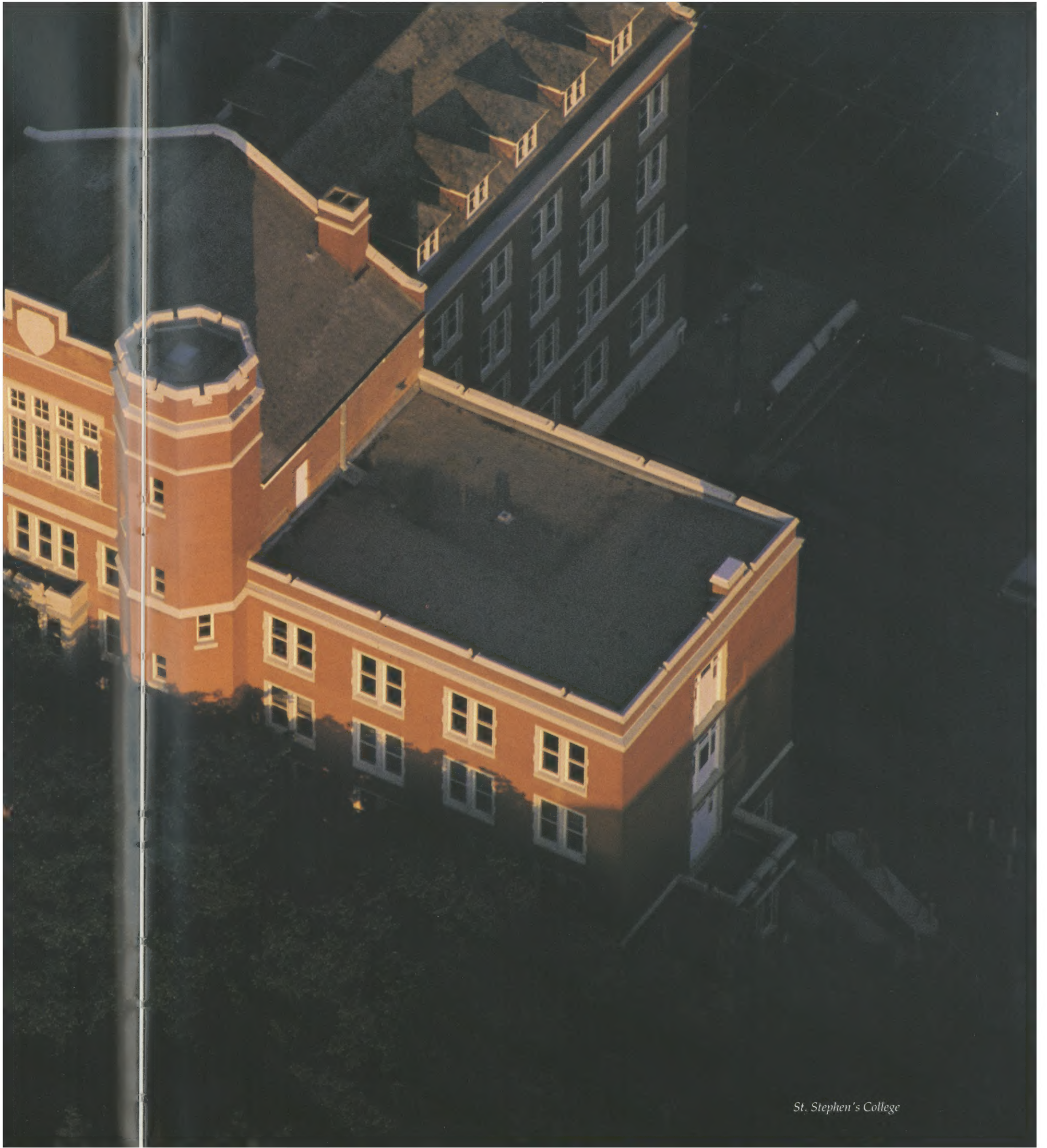






*People looking at the building from a distance cannot obtain a satisfactory idea of the beauty or proportions of the new college, partly hidden as it is by trees. On closer view, however, the sense of proportion is maintained and no unfavorable comment can be forthcoming from the most fastidious. Inside the building, however, the greatest surprise awaits the visitor. There is every evidence that no pains are being spared to secure comfort and utility. The class-rooms and bedrooms are excellently furnished and the finishings throughout leave a most pleasing impression.*

Gateway, 1910



*St. Stephen's College*

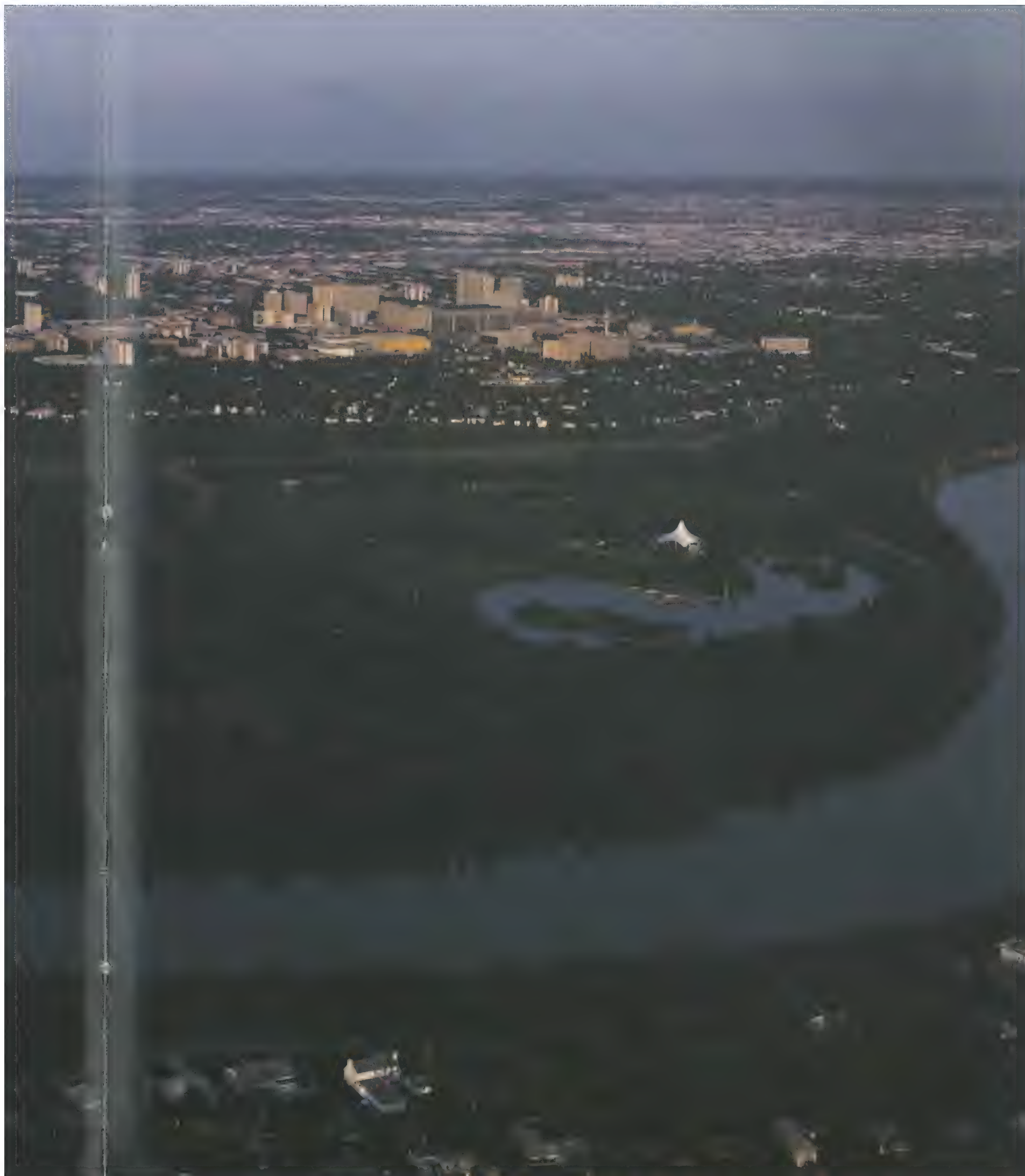






*This is a fortunate setting for a community of scholars; a place where there is a disposition to open-mindedness and enquiry; a place not tied up in a monotone culture or restricted by narrow horizons; a place with an outlook as broad as your prairie landscapes and an awareness as high as your skies. Scholars know that only in such a setting can a university pursue its proper purpose; to seek out, as the motto of The University of Alberta states, "Quaecumque vera."*

Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau, 1968, upon receiving an honorary degree







# University of Alberta

## *A Time to Remember*

Photography by Phil Schofield

Harmony House  
Publishers - Louisville



Executive Editors: William Butler and William Strode  
Library of Congress Catalog Number 89-080330  
Hardcover International Standard Book Number 0-916509-52-4  
Printed in U.S.A. by Fetter Printing Company, Louisville, Kentucky  
Color Separations by Four Colour Imports, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky  
First Edition Fall 1989  
Published by Harmony House Publishers, P.O. Box 90, Prospect, Kentucky 40059  
(502)228-2010/228-4446

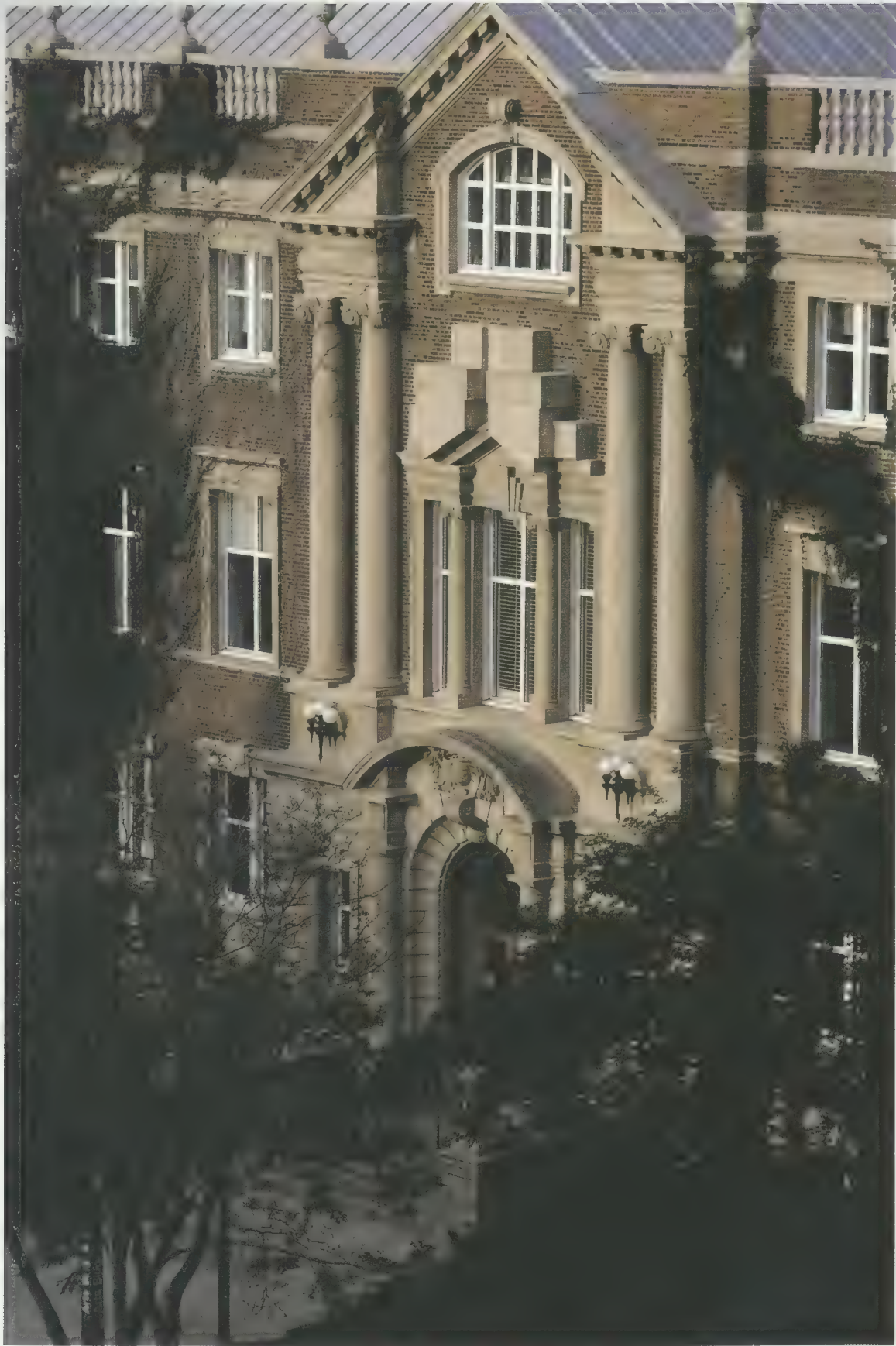
Copyright 1990 by Harmony House Publishers  
Photographs Copyright © 1990 by Phil Schofield  
Neither this book nor portions thereof may be reproduced in any form  
without the permission of Harmony House Publishers. No photographs  
may be reproduced without the permission of Phil Schofield.

Our thanks to the University of Alberta Alumni Association and the Office  
of Alumni Affairs for their help in the production of this book.

Black-and-white historical photographs are courtesy of  
the University of Alberta Archives.



*Peace Dove, the Universiade '83 Flame Tower*



*Arts Building*

# INTRODUCTION

*"... No other institution created by human beings is so uniquely placed to link the present with the past and with the future. The idea of the University must therefore endure. In one hundred years, in two hundred years, the University of Alberta will still be here, and the North Saskatchewan River will flow swiftly by."*

Dr. Henry Kreisel

*Report to Convocation, 1975*

In the northernmost reach of Banff National Park melting glaciers and streams fed by seasonal snow and rain give birth to a river: the North Saskatchewan.

Leaving the Rockies, the river winds its way eastward across the continent. About 350 kilometers downstream from its birthplace the river encounters Edmonton, capital of the Province of Alberta and is embraced by the prairie city. Here, high on the southern heights of the city's beautiful river valley is situated the University of Alberta, for more than three quarters of a century a witness to the river's journey. During that time the seemingly ever-changing river has changed but little as the University has grown from its modest beginnings to become one of Canada's major centres of learning.

In the fall the river bank below the campus is at its most splendid, the constancy of the evergreens contrasting gloriously with the autumn gold of the intermixed aspen. With this wonderful display of nature the University of Alberta is profoundly linked. From it came inspiration for the University's colors, green and gold. Green for verdant prairies and deep spruce forests, for renewal, hope and optimism. Gold for golden harvest and the warmth of sunshine, for maturity and the shining light of knowledge.

The University of Alberta was created by legislation passed in 1906 during the first sitting of the province's legislature. The new institution's first classes were held in the fall of 1908 in borrowed quarters, and in 1911 the fledgling university moved to its own home, River Lot Number Five overlooking the river.

A watercolor rendering which dates back to that time gives a glimpse of the aspirations for the new university. The painting shows an Oxford or Cambridge of the prairies: dignified edifices of red brick and white stone marshalled on either side of a spacious grass quadrangle. In the background flows the North Saskatchewan.

Despite the pressures of three quarters of a century the central grass square remains, but only a handful of the buildings which



*President Tory (seated, fourth from left) and faculty, 1913-14*

crowd around the Quad are of the original red brick. The others reflect a variety of circumstances in their exterior presentations, which include faces of precast concrete, reflective glass, enamelled steel, and brick in a multitude of hues. While there are those who lament the loss of the coherence embodied in the red-brick vision, the present architectural diversity radiates a certain vitality. Not, perhaps, unlike the vitality that the University gains from the bringing together of people of widely divergent backgrounds and talents to contribute to its search for "whatsoever things are true."

People, faculty, staff, students, graduates and friends are the heart and soul of any university. The brick and mortar (or precast concrete or enamelled steel) are merely the institutional skin. Life and strength are provided by the people who came together beneath that skin. And if the University of Alberta has been in any way blessed, it is in the quality of the men and women who have made its cause their cause.

This fortuity began with the University's coming into being, with those two remarkable pioneers, Alexander Rutherford and Henry Marshall Tory. The University was, and in many ways remains, a

dream they shared. A dream to which they gave life.

Ontario-born and educated in law, Alexander Cameron Rutherford championed the founding of the University. The first premier of the province and later chancellor of the University, he was underterred by those who scoffed at the idea of founding an institution of higher learning in a community "beyond the last fringes of civilization." He foresaw the tremendous contributions which the University would make to the development of the young province. And he brought Tory to Alberta to be the University's first president.

Born in Nova Scotia, Henry Marshall Tory became a giant in furthering the Canadian pursuit of knowledge. A man of tremendous accomplishments, he had already contributed to the founding of the University of British Columbia (originally McGill College West) before he gave up his faculty appointment at McGill to come to Alberta. In the 18 years of his Alberta presidency he set the University surely on its course. When he left Alberta in 1926 it was to take charge of the newly established National Research Council; following his retirement from NRC he was a founder and the first president of Ottawa's Carleton University.

Memories of Rutherford and Tory have now faded — references to the Rutherford Library or the Tory Building rarely recall the men behind the names — but their influence remains, evident most clearly in the commitment to excellence which guides the men and women who have taken up their dream and passed it on to succeeding generations. That dream has prospered and, like the river which flows beneath the campus, the apparently ever-changing university has in the most profound ways changed very little.

But it has certainly grown. There are 18 faculties (in one of which the language of instruction is French) occupying more than 35 major buildings and making use of numerous off-campus research facilities, some as far away as the West Coast. During a typical

weekday during winter sessions as many as 30,000 people come onto campus. In 1912, the year that the University's first class graduated, the population of the entire city of Edmonton was less than twice that (53,000).

For the University's first graduates, campus life revolved around Athabasca and Pembina Halls and the Arts Building. Now restored, these buildings continue to serve the University, but in the shadows of the larger structures of a later day. There are students who now complete a degree without having entered any of the three. The Tuck Shop, Hot Caf and other meeting places of an earlier day are gone. Following classes, students now gravitate toward CAB, HUB, or SUB (not the original Student's Union Building, which is now University Hall, but a much larger facility) or the North Power Plant, no longer a source of steam and power but a social and administrative centre for the graduate students who today form an increasingly larger percentage of the student body.

More fundamental than the many changes, however, are those things that haven't changed with the University's march toward a new century. There is the whirl of the seasons: the quickening of autumn which brings a return to classes, the perfect cold of the winter campus in the darkness before the day's first classes, the welcome release of spring. Each year a new generation of students discovers for itself the excitement of entry into the world of the university with its new possibilities, new relationships and struggle for new understandings. There remains the joy of discovery and of growth.

And each autumn the green and gold of the river valley signals the beginning of a new cycle in the life of the University. As it has for more than three quarters of a century, the campus bustles with the return to classes, and in the valley below the North Saskatchewan swiftly flows by.



*The University's first graduating class, 1912*



*Pembinites, 1920*



*Site of the Arts Building, 1912*



*Ground-breaking for the Arts Building, 1910*



*An aerial view of the University, 1926*

# UNIVERSITY MILESTONES

1905 Alberta becomes a province.

1906 First session of the provincial legislature passes an act authorizing the establishment of the University of Alberta.

1908 Dr. Henry Marshall Tory commences his duties as president (January).

Faculty of Arts and Sciences established as the core of the new institution at the first meeting of Senate (March).

First University of Alberta classes held in borrowed space in what is now Queen Alexandra School with 45 students and a faculty of five (September).

1911 University moves to present campus, where Athabasca Hall, the first University building, has just been completed.

First issue of Gateway is distributed.

1912 Faculty of Law has its beginnings.

Department of Extension formed.

Members of first graduating class receive their degrees at Convocation.

1913 Faculty of Applied Science constituted.

Instruction in Medicine begins.

Rhodes Scholarship first awarded to University of Alberta student.

1914 Department of Pharmacy established.

World War I breaks out. (During the War the new University sent 438 of its staff, alumni and students to the armed forces; 82 were killed or died in active service.)

1915 Faculty of Agriculture is founded.

Committee on Graduate Studies, predecessor of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, is organized.

Arts Building officially opened.

Alumni Association is formed.

1916 School of Accountancy established.

1917 School of Pharmacy (previously only a department) and the sub-faculty of Dentistry founded.

1918 Department of Household Economics established.

1919 First University summer school held.

Research Council of Alberta instituted.

1920 Curriculum fundamentally revised to permit greater freedom in selection of courses.

Dentistry becomes separate school.

The Alumni Association publishes the first issue of The Trail.

1921 Medical Building is completed (various additions will follow).

1922 Strathcona Hospital is acquired.

1924 School of Nursing opens.

1927 St. Joseph's College is built on campus.

First broadcast of Radio Station CKUA is aired.

1928 School of Education established.

Dr. Robert Wallace is installed as president to replace Tory, who becomes president of the National Research Council in Ottawa.

1931 Affiliation with Mount Royal College marks a beginning of university work in Calgary.

1933 Banff School of Fine Arts commences instruction.

1936 Dr. W.R. Kerr is installed as president.

1939 World War II begins. At the University there is determination to preserve the essential being of the University while using its facilities

as fully as effort.

1941 Rol

1942 The lished.

1945 The ity for the

1946 A b legu

1947 The -pen

1948 Dr. president

First-year Calgary

Rutherford

1954 Sch

School of P British Con

1959 Dr dent.

1962 Arts a faculties.

as fully as possible in relation to the national effort.

1941 Robert Newton is installed as president.

1942 The first issue of New Trail is published.

1945 The University accepts sole responsibility for the training of Alberta's teachers.

1946 A two-year teacher training course is begun in Calgary.

1950 The first Student's Union Building opens its doors.

1951 Dr. Andrew Stewart installed as president.

First-year arts and science instruction begins in Calgary.

Rutherford Library opens.

1954 School of Physiotherapy is established.

School of Physical Education, the first in the British Commonwealth, opens its doors.

1956 Dr. Walter Johns is installed as president.

1962 Arts and Sciences split into separate faculties.

A Van der Graaf accelerator is presented to the University by the Defense Research Board and installed in the Nuclear Research Centre.

1963 Department of Computing Science is established.

1965 Nine-point grading system is instituted.

1966 With the passage in the provincial legislature of the 1966 Universities Act, the University of Alberta Calgary Campus becomes the autonomous University of Calgary. At the same time the junior college in Lethbridge, which had been affiliated with the University of Alberta, is transformed into the University of Lethbridge.

1967 The present Student's Union Building, the largest such facility in Canada, opens.

1968 First classes in the School of Library Science begin.

1969 Max Wyman is installed as president. He is the first University of Alberta graduate to succeed to this office.

1970 College Saint-Jean in South Edmonton becomes integrated into the University as College Universitaire Saint-Jean.

1972 Spring Session is inaugurated and proves an immediate success.

First residents move into HUB (the Housing Union Building), which was designed and financed on the initiative of the Students' Union.

1974 Dr. Harry E. Gunning is installed as president.

1977 After extensive renovations, Athabasca Hall is reopened and the renovations win a Heritage Canada Award.

1979 Dr. Myer Horowitz is installed as president.

1982 The first stage of the Walter C. Mackenzie Health Sciences Centre is opened.

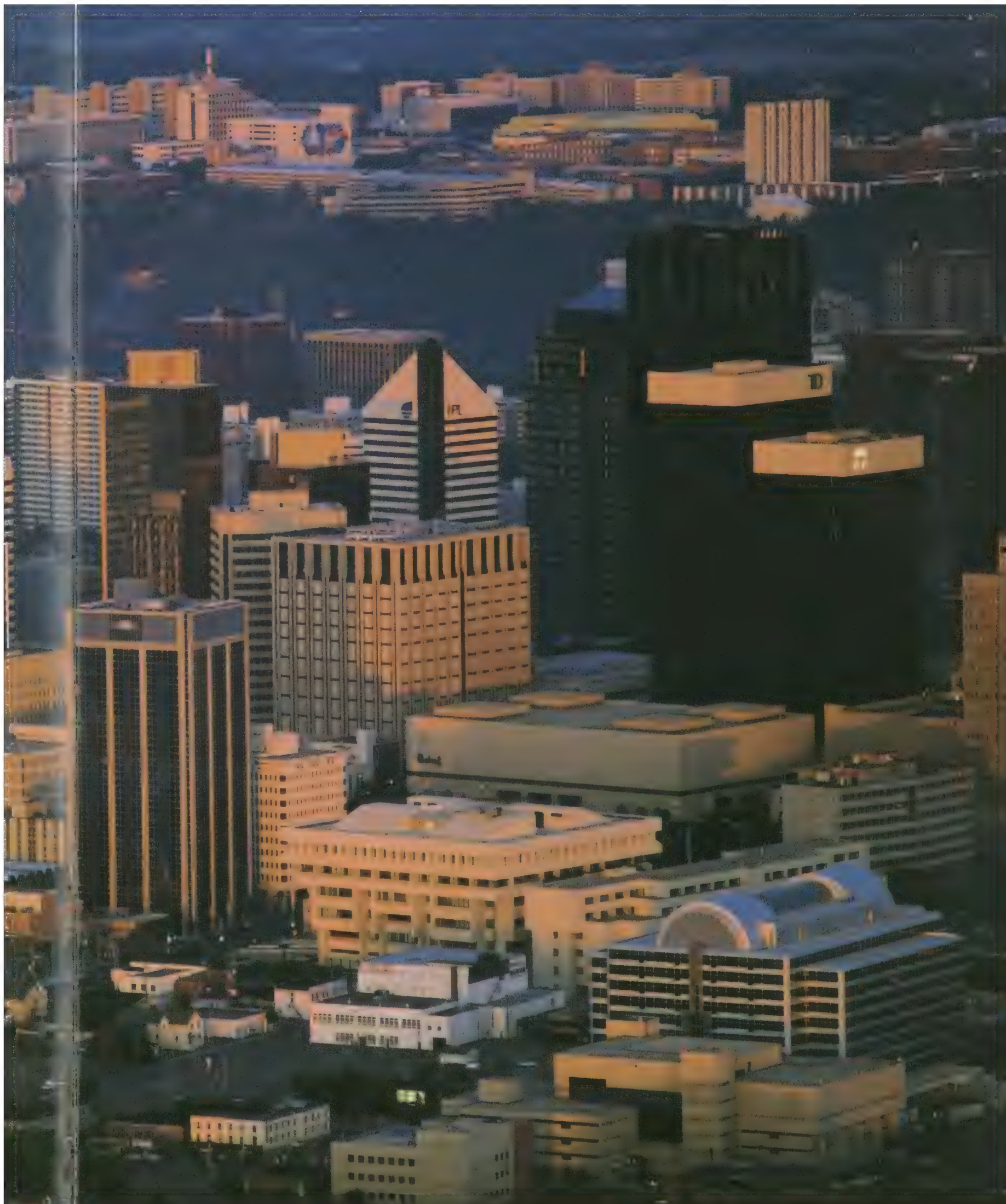
1983 As part of the University's 75th Anniversary celebrations, HRH the Prince of Wales is awarded an honorary degree.

The University and the city of Edmonton host the World University Games which attract more than 6,000 participants from 87 countries.

1984 General Faculties Council gives its approval to a School of Native Studies.

1988 Dr. Paul Davenport is selected to be the tenth president of the University of Alberta.

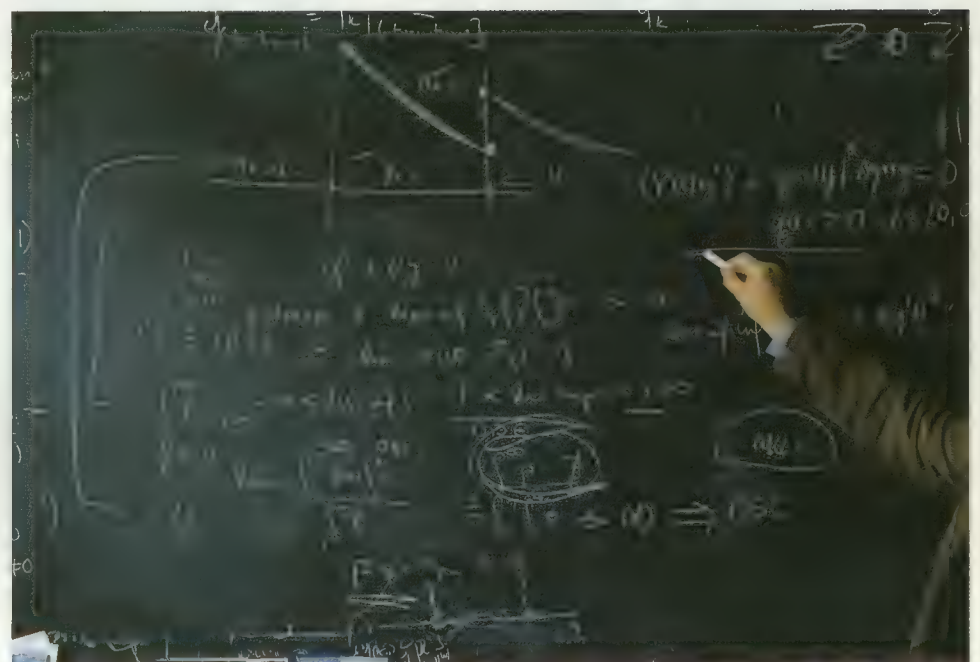








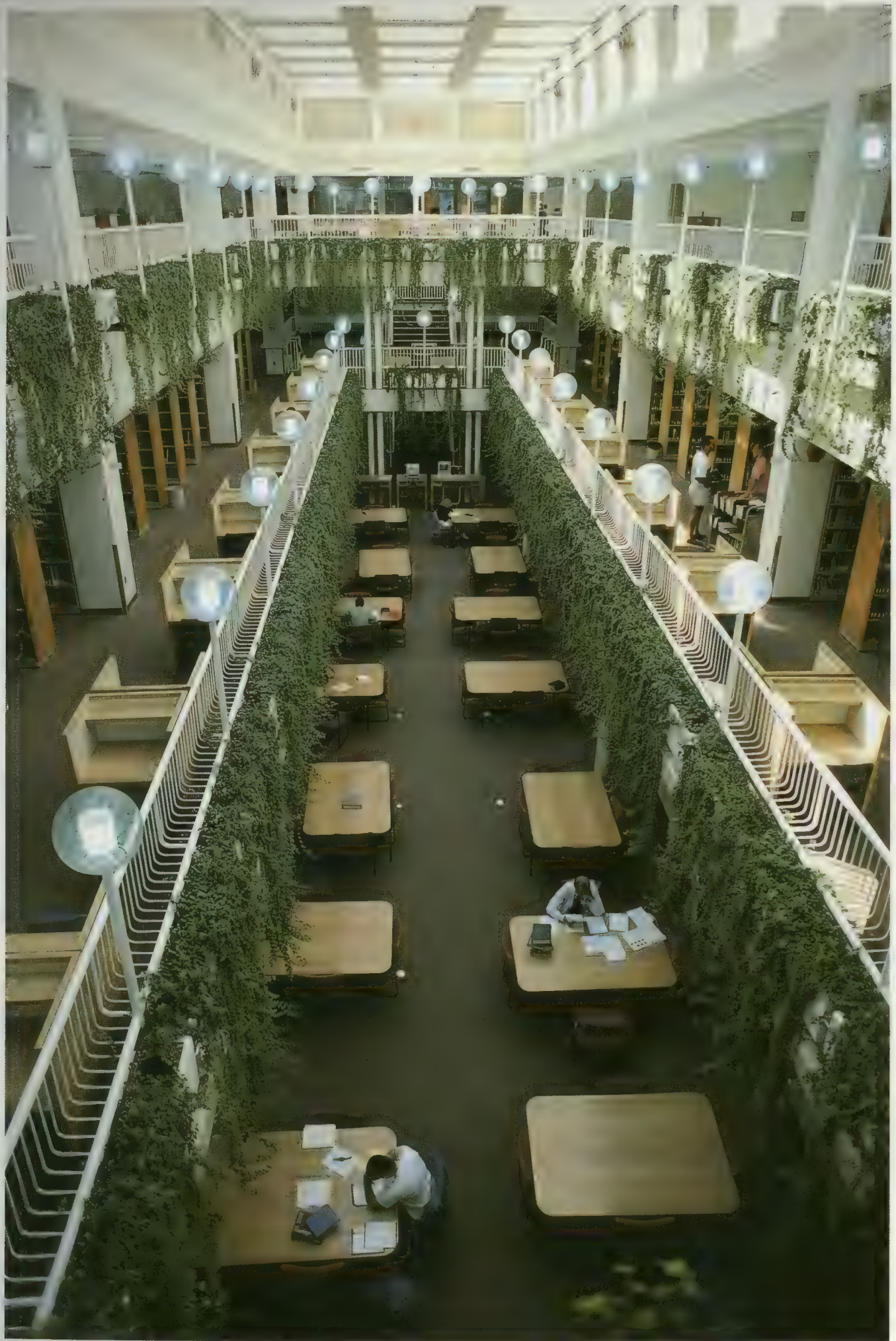








*Students Writing Exams, 1946*



*The establishment and organization of a university is a great work in which only few can participate. We are not called upon, fortunately, to re-organize some old, disrupted institution, but we are laying the foundation of a university which will be for the benefit and upbuilding of the province as a whole. We can congratulate ourselves on the fact that we are not called upon to deal with religious strifes of any nature, but are starting the work as a united body.*

*We ought to realize that we cannot cut loose from tradition. We must use tradition as a guide, and take from it the best that it contains as a lead for us in our work.*

Dr. Henry Marshall Tory, March 30, 1908







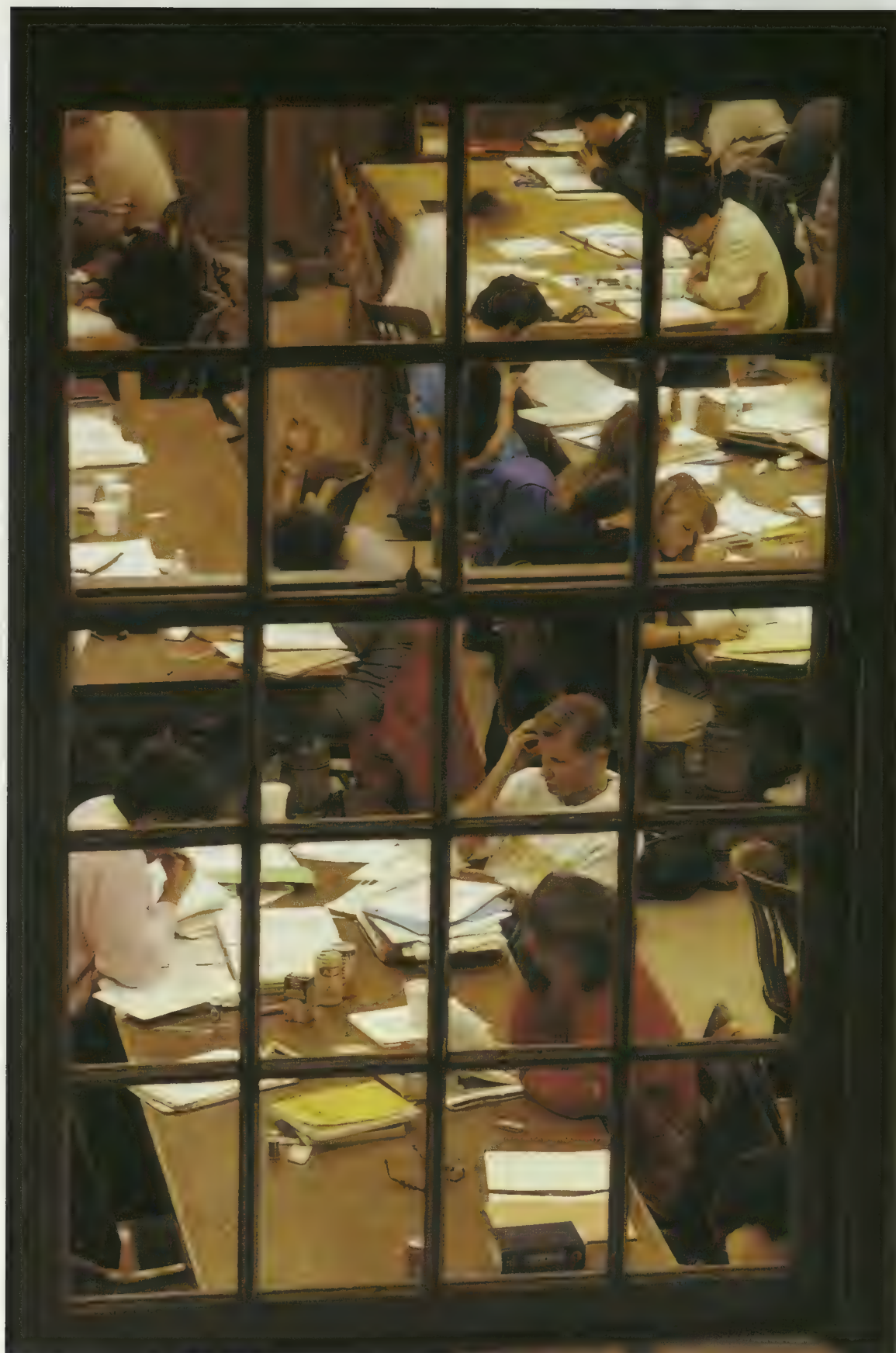
*To say that the faculty are the University may be trite, but it is nonetheless true. To me a university faculty member has always seemed to be among the most blessed of mankind. He is permitted to spend his time in the search for knowledge and in expounding the knowledge he possesses to the intellectual elite among the youth of the nation.*

Walter H. Johns  
*The History of the University of Alberta, 1908-1969*

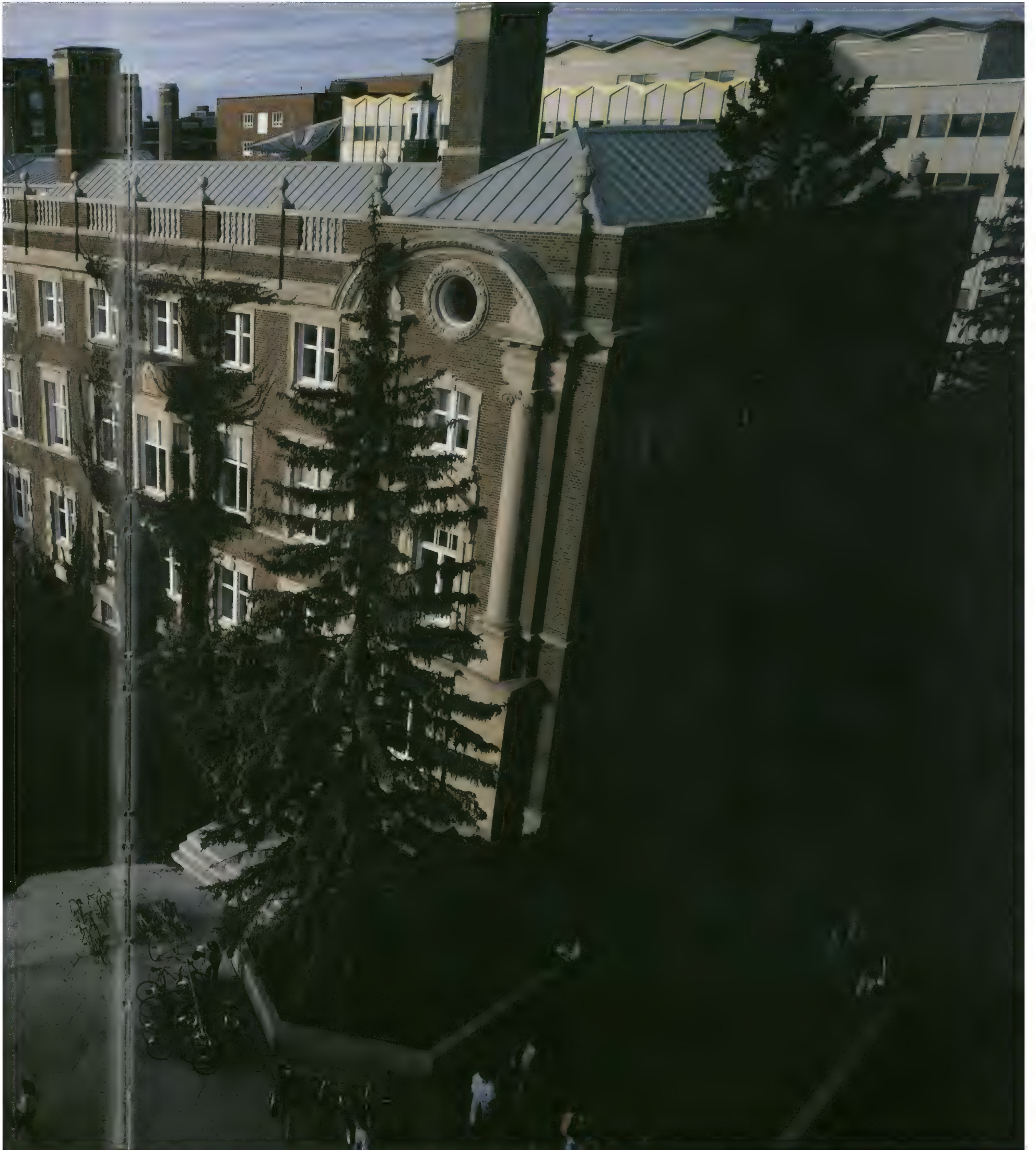
*When all is examined and all the reports are written, it will become clear all over again that we make our unique contribution when we become truly distinctive for the quality of the learning experience for our students and for the level of excellence of the research we do. We serve society well when our graduates leave us with a rich and vigorous general education that helps them to become sensitive to the problems of society and appreciative of a myriad of cultural possibilities. And we serve society well when we are involved in the exploration of the frontiers of knowledge in many fields.*

President Myer Horowitz, August 1979











*Rutherford Library Galleria*





*Humanities Centre*



*Civil-Electrical Engineering Building*



*North Garneau Student Housing*





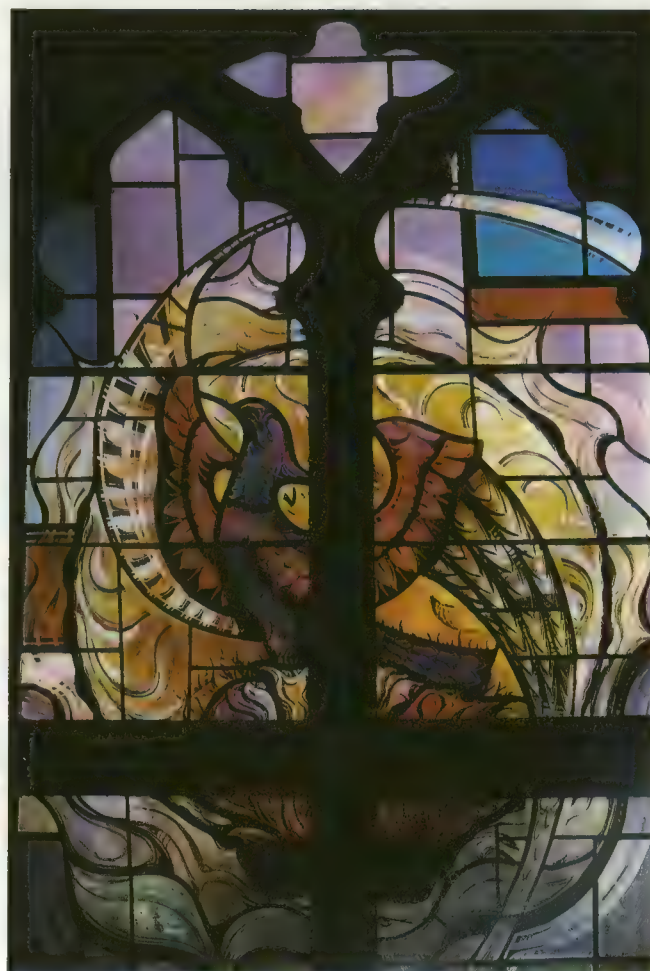
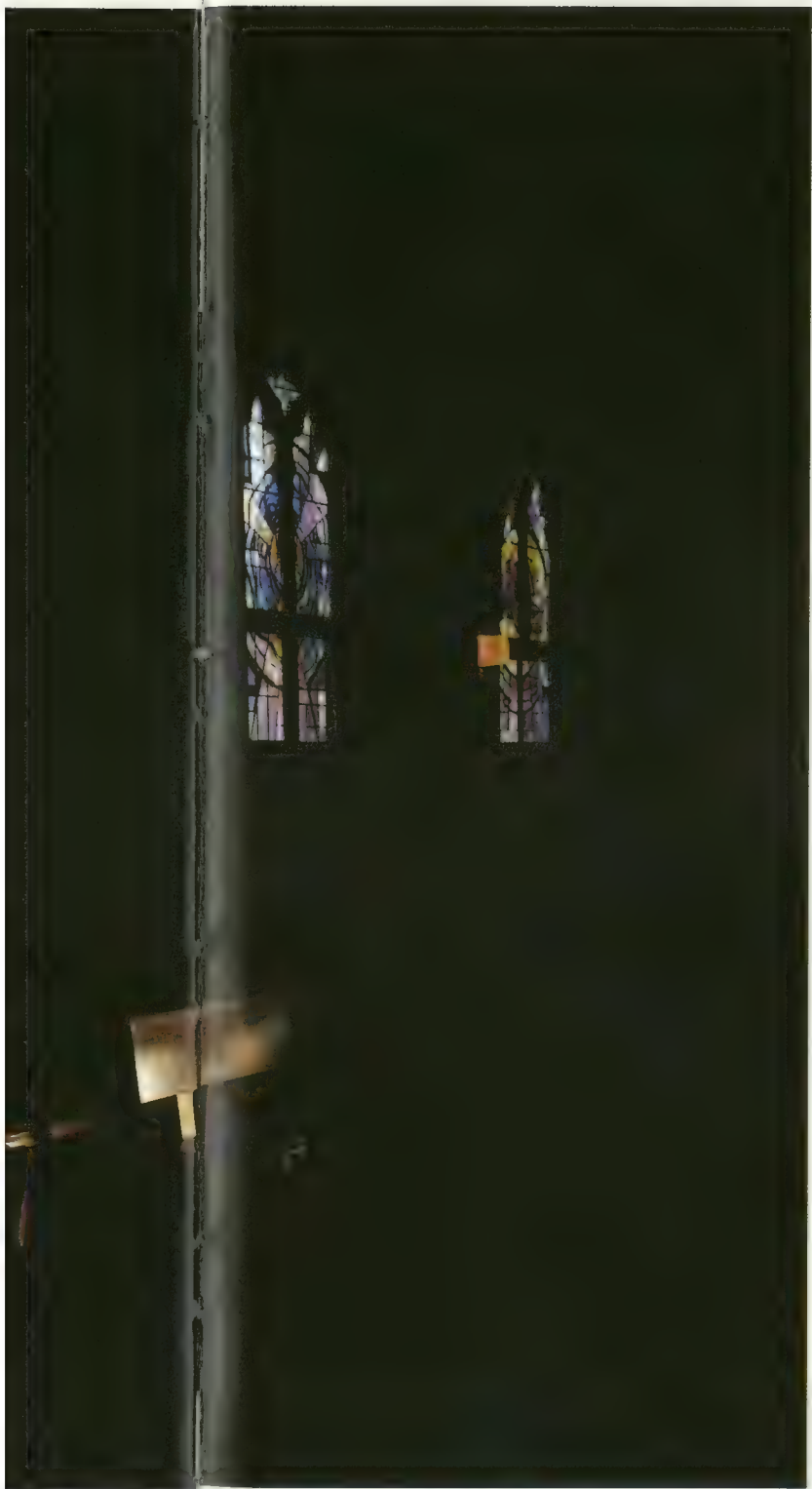
*Edmonton Skyline*

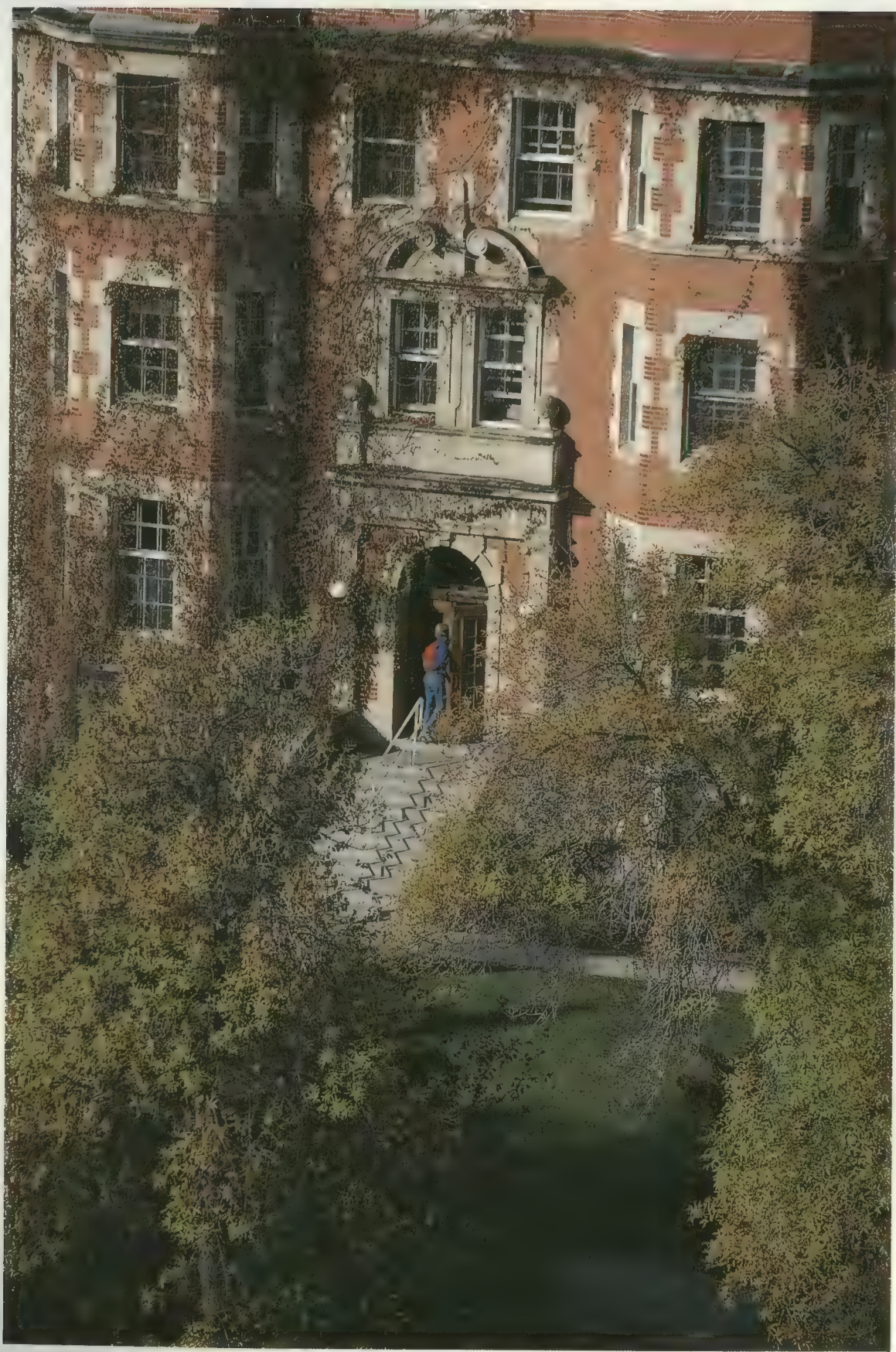


*Universiade Pavilion*



*St. Joseph's College Chapel*





*Pembina Hall*



*Norman Yates Mural, Education Centre*





*Law Building*



Let us look for  
the arms of  
buildings, so  
we can find a  
line with the  
the heart of  
creative and

John M. ...  
The History

Let us look first at the scene that presently meets the student of today arriving for the first time. . . . There is the campus itself, a few acres of well tended rectangular lawn, still probably fresh and green in late September when he first sees it. All around it are buildings, some of them such as the residence, the Arts building, and the Medical building, beginning to show something of a weathered appearance, and others, like the Students' Union Building and the Agricultural Building, with a shining new look, in line with the latest ideas in architecture. Recent or not so recent, there are many of them, and he will soon know them, at least to the extent of being able to call them by their names. Some of them he will come to know very well; indeed they will establish associations which will stay with him for the rest of his life.

John Macdonald

*The History of the University of Alberta, 1908-1958*





*Medical Building Laboratory, 1948*



*We took the ground from the beginning that the basis of all real development must be knowledge. We stated a set of problems on which we considered research should be undertaken and presented them to the government of the day. If the University of Alberta flourished and early became recognized as a worthwhile institution, it was because we relentlessly pursued the policy of working at these urgent problems. We did not consider that it was our duty to wait until we were asked to do something.*

Henry Marshall Tory  
May 20, 1936





*Mackenzie Health Sciences Centre*

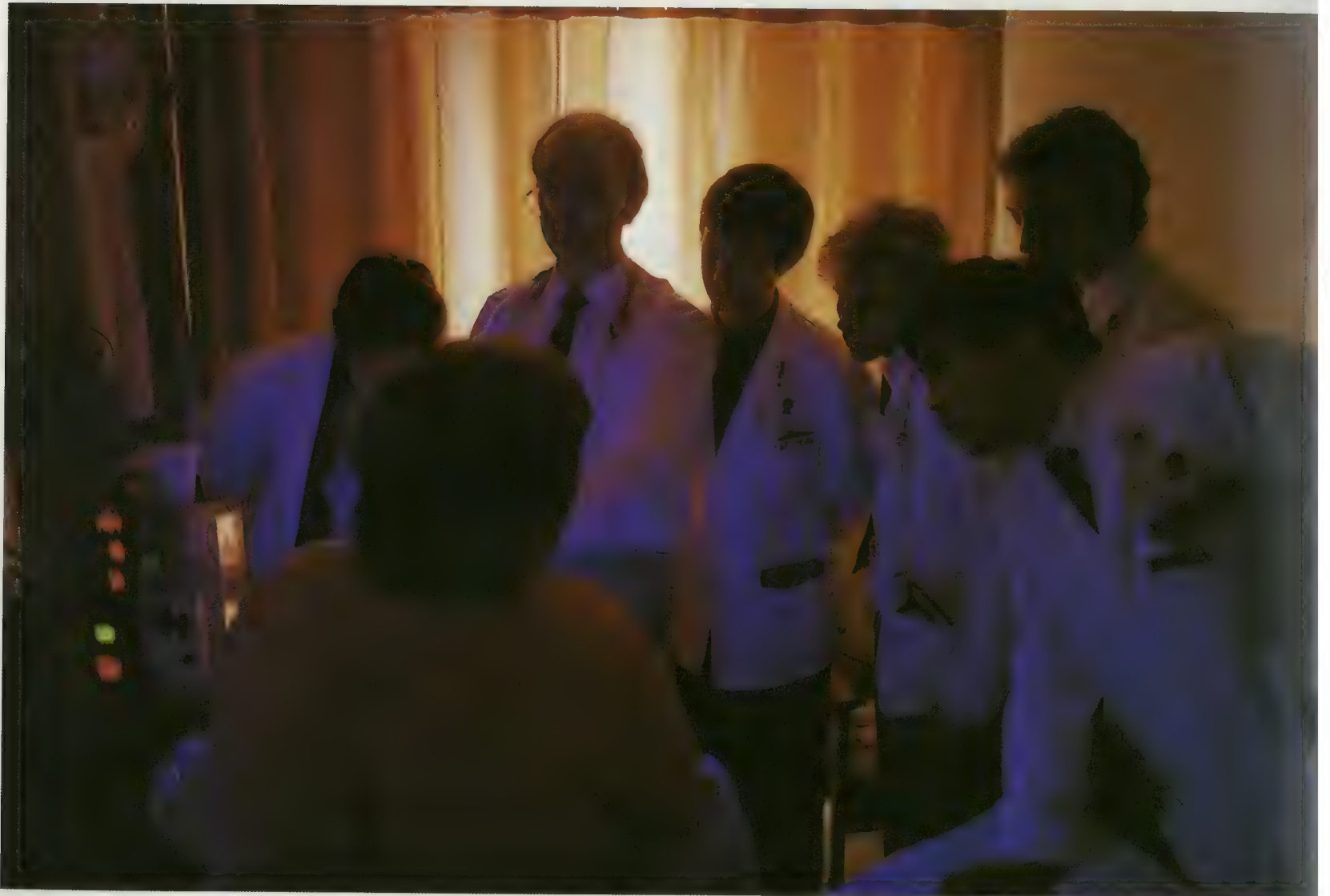




*Heritage Medical Research Centre*

*No University is built of bricks and mortar. It stands on the quality of the teaching and research; and the alert, enquiring mind that produces the most effective teaching and most effective research reaches its full flowering only where conditions are favourable.*

*Board of Governors Report, 1958-1959*



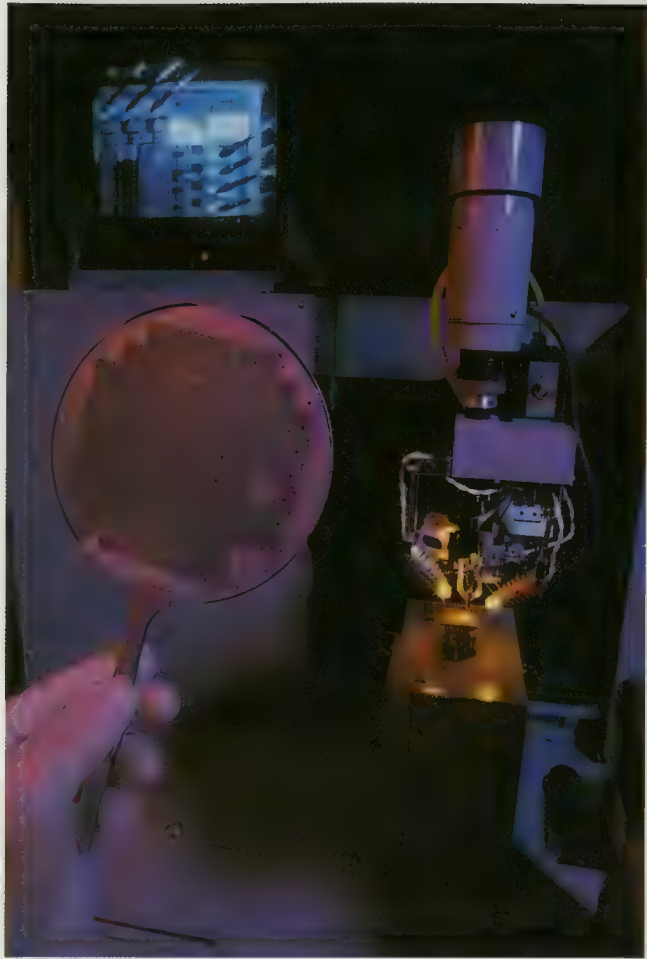








*Agriculture and Forestry Centre Greenhouse*



*November will be remembered for the big snow. The University ran short of coal, but our good friends across the river cleared a road all the way to Beverly, and the boilers kept on boiling. Many incidents, amusing and serious, were reported. The University had the distinction of being the only educational unit in the city, indeed almost the only large institution of any kind, in which work continued as usual, but some of our number arrived on skis. The marks of snowshoes, also, were in evidence near the Medical Building; and the costumes of professors and students alike were various and wonderful.*

*New Trail, January, 1943*

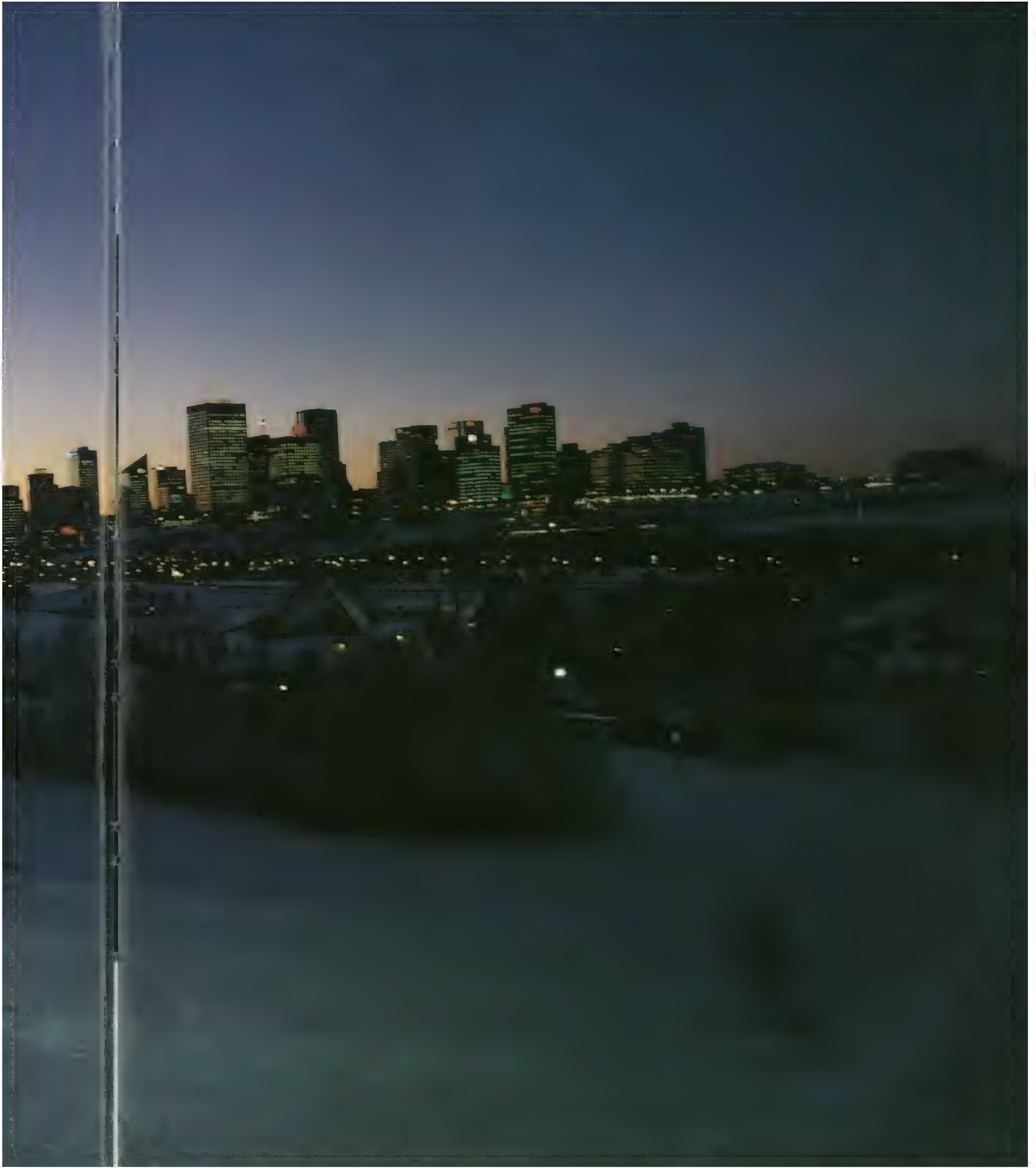


*Winter Campus, 1968*



*Faculte Saint-Jean*













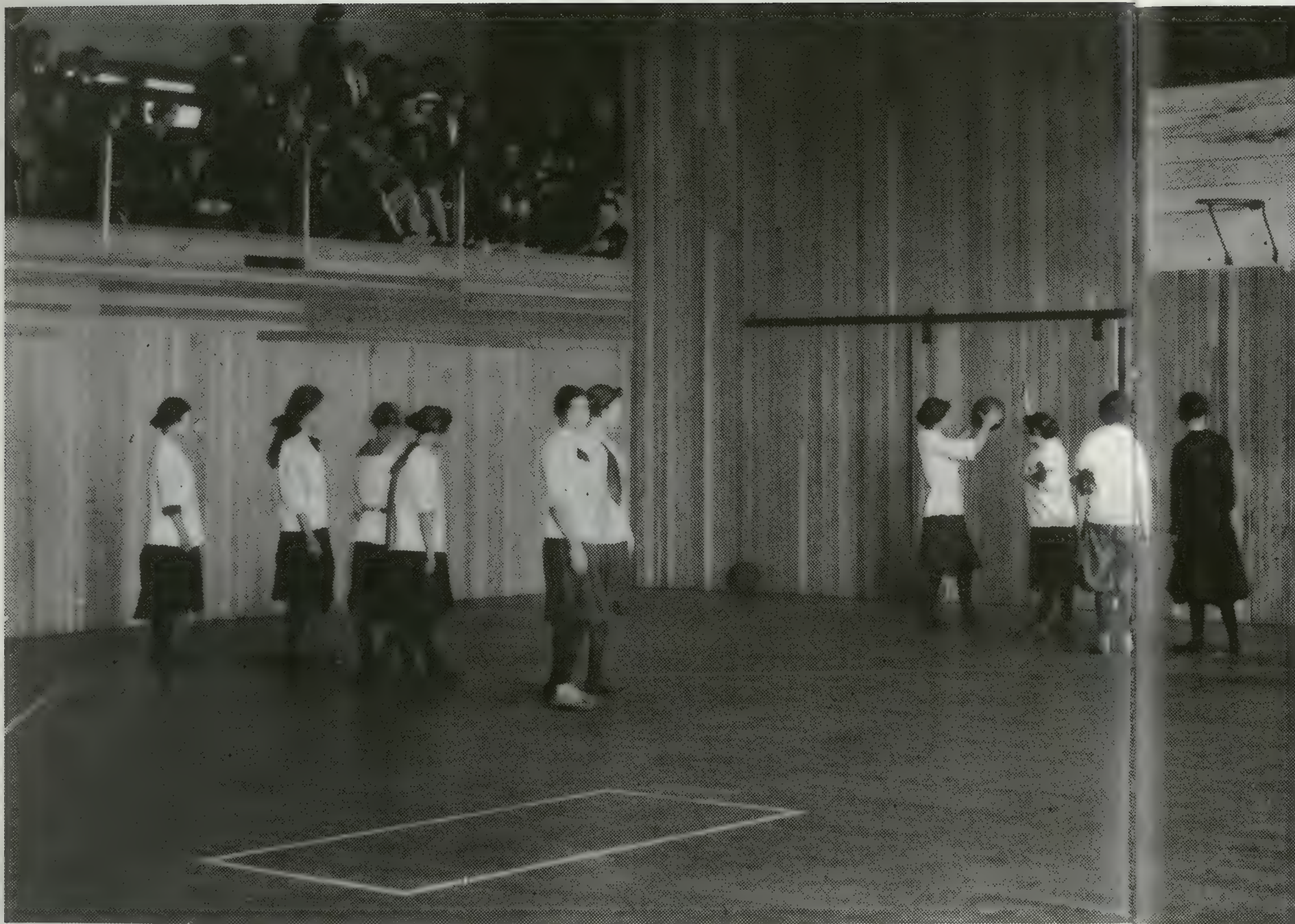




*There is no piece of work around the University of Alberta more valued than the turning out year by year of young men and young women who have been given a full opportunity to make the body the fit housing of a trained mind. And more especially if this go in a country where the coincidence of winter with a large part of the college year creates the necessity of adequate provision for indoor athletics.*

W.S. Alexander  
*The University of Alberta: A Retrospect 1908-1929*







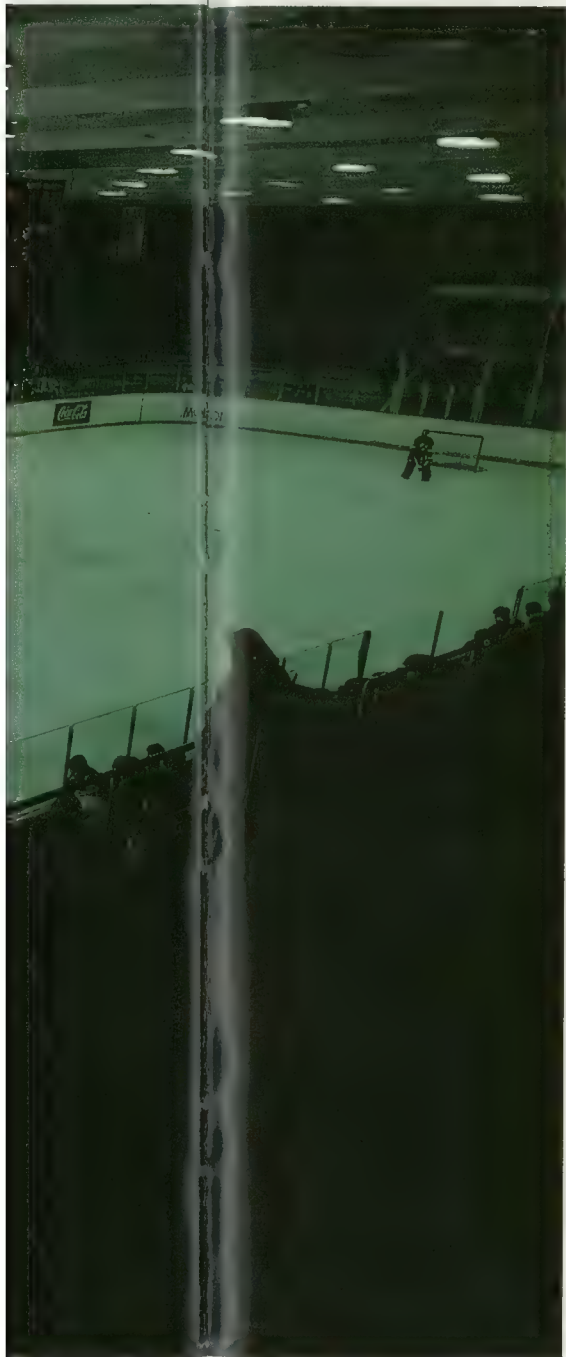


*University Rugby Football, 1939*











*Bar None*









*Students' Union Building*

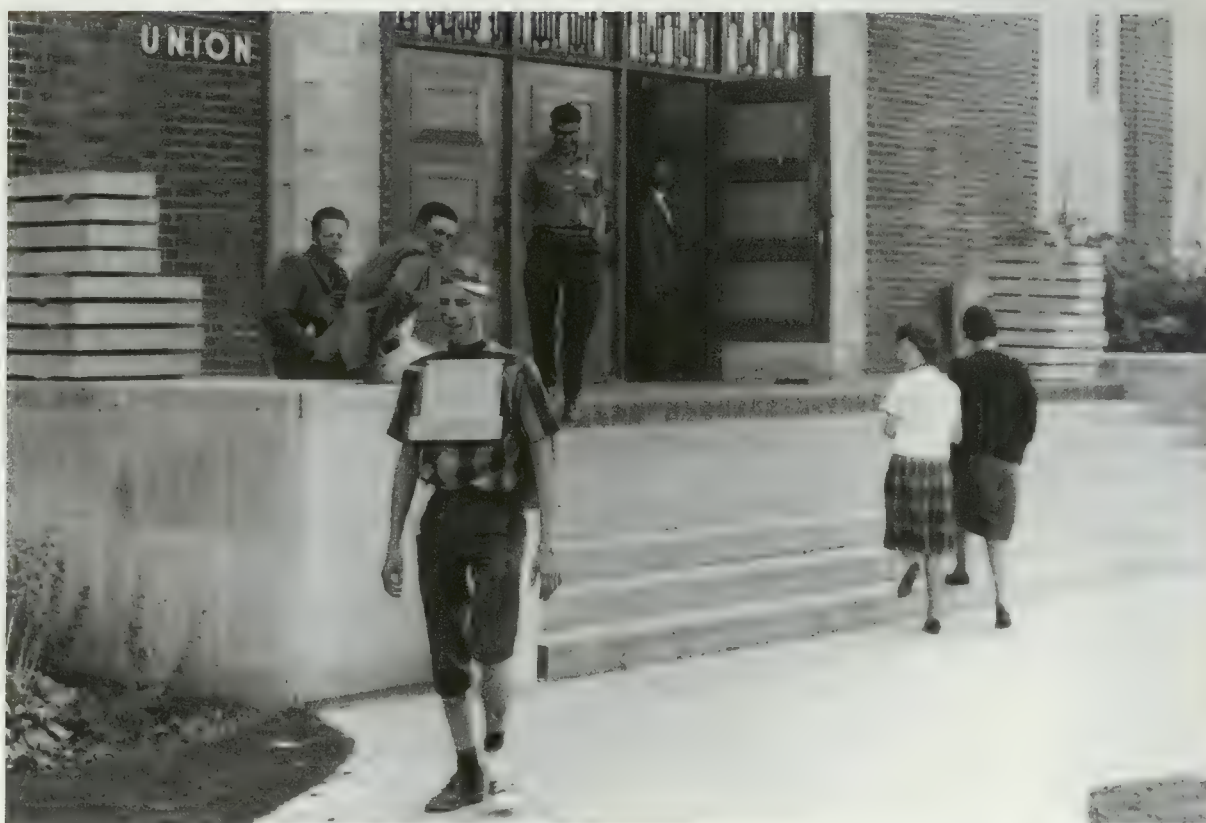
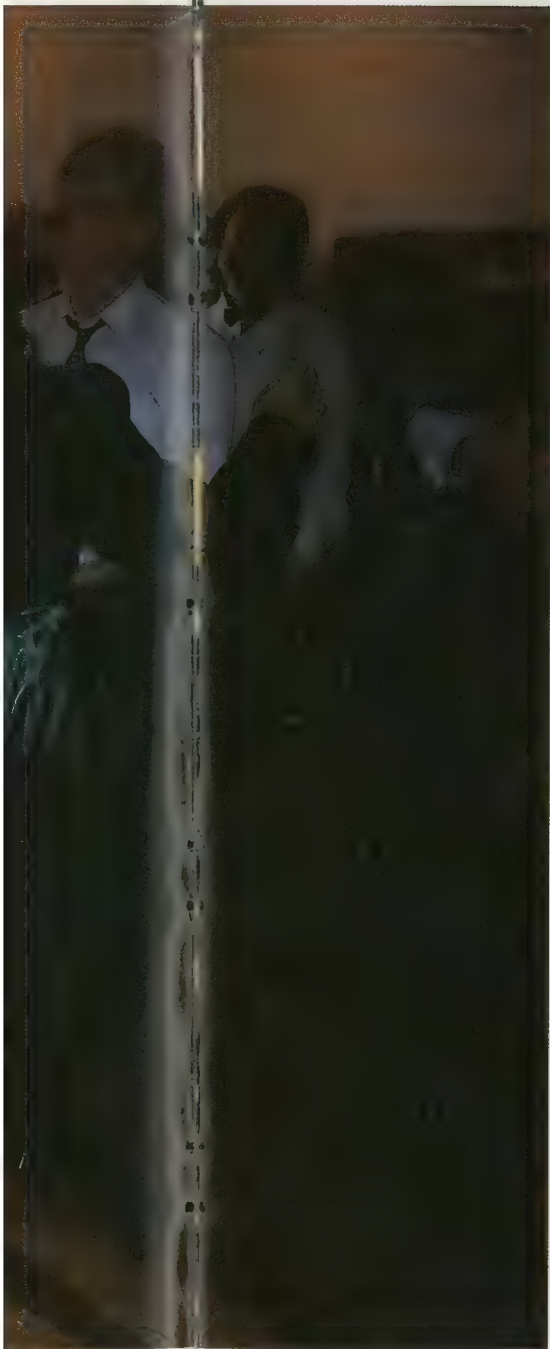


*Athabasca Dining Hall, 1921*



*Varsity Tuck Shop, 1930*





*Freshman Initiation, 1962*





*The students seem to have more free time than they used to. Some will get down to studying as soon as possible, but others take until after Christmas, and a few will wait until final exams are near and then plug night and day hoping to get a pass.*

Reg Lister  
*My Forty-Five Years on the Campus*











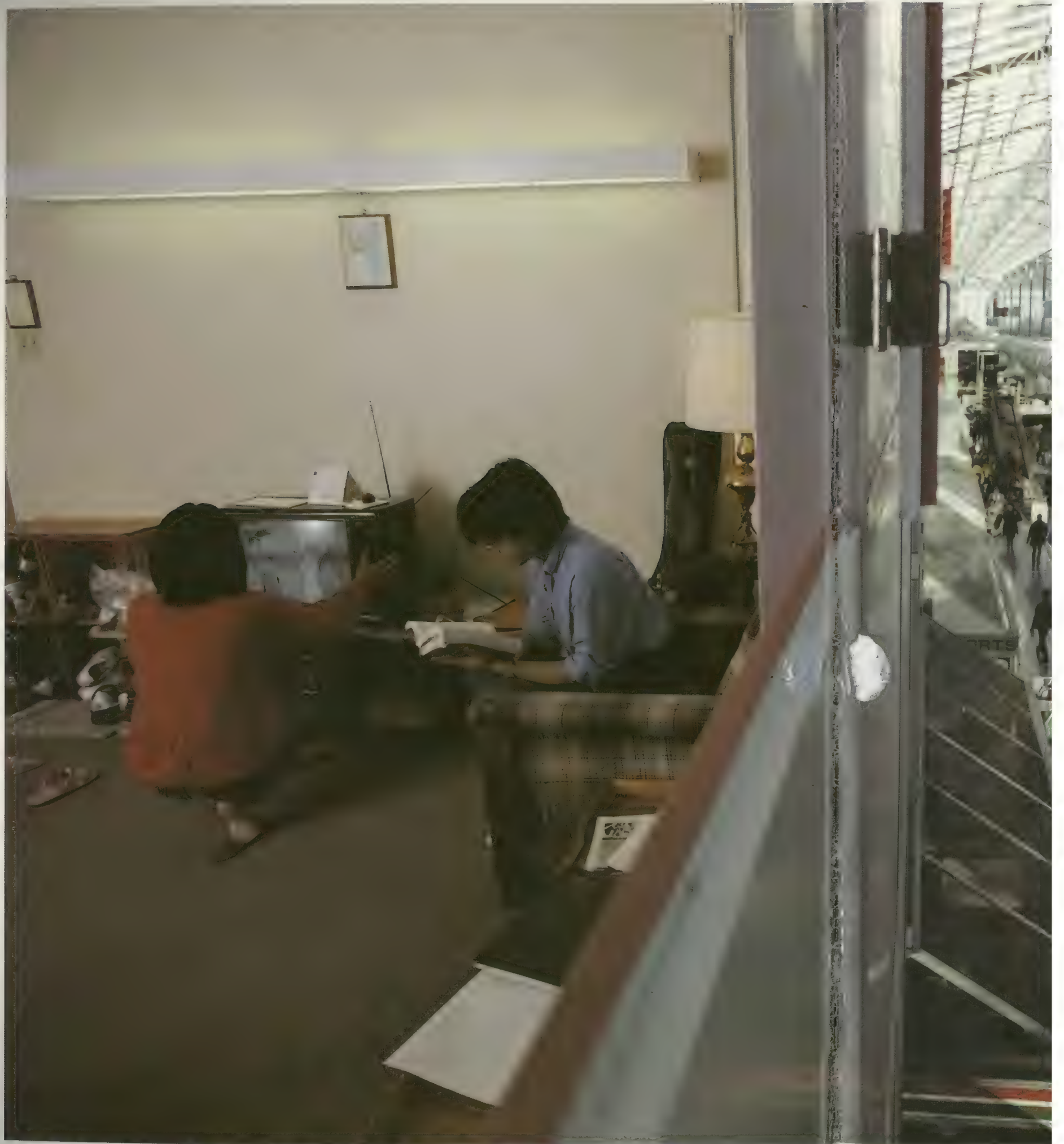
*The choice of colors for the University — Green and Gold — are peculiarly adapted for the purpose for which they have been accepted. The choice of this beautiful, and at the same time, infrequent combination was based on an appropriate symbolism . . . the green representing the wide stretches of verdant prairie land flanked by the deep spruce forests of the province . . . while the gold prefigures the golden harvest fields that are Alberta's boast.*

Senate minutes, October, 1908











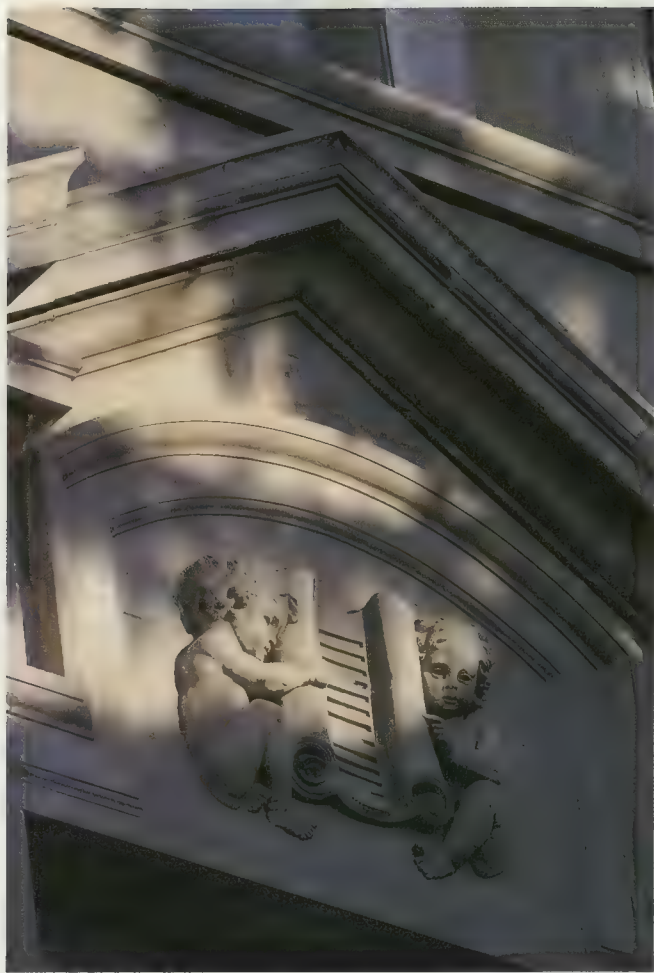


*Faculty of Business Building*





*Arts Building*





*Alumni Reunion Weekend*



*We require from buildings, as from our men, two kinds of goodness: first the doing their practical duty well; then that they be graceful and pleasing in doing it; which last is itself another form of duty.*

John Ruskin, quotation in *Evergreen and Gold*, 1944









*Convocation*



*I'm very proud of the University of Alberta. It is certainly deserving in its reputation as a centre of excellence, as a world university, there's no doubt about that; you can sense it here today.*

Peter Lougheed  
Convocation Address  
June 6, 1986





*We have shown you how to build good roads, bridges, motor cars, and aeroplanes, but have left you to discover how to use these to bind mankind together in peace and brotherhood.*

President Robert Newton  
Report to Convocation, 1949-50











DATE DUE SLIP

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

F255

FOR LIBRARY USE ONLY

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA ARCHIVES

Accession No. 90-51

Item No. C2

Box No. reference

University of Alberta Library



0 1620 0457 1632